

NO MESSAGE SENT.

A Dispatch From General Lee Counsels Delay.

SPAIN SAID TO BE YIELDING.

Queen Regent Takes Matters In Her Own Hands—Ready to Concede American Demands—Resignation of Spanish Ministry May Follow.

It was understood that President McKinley would send his message to Congress yesterday on the Cuban situation. This message was being awaited with burning interest by the American public. It was not sent in, however, and the reason assigned is that the President received messages that all the American citizens could not be gotten off the island of Cuba before Sunday. Gen. Lee telegraphed that Weyler's supporters had taken possession of the streets at Havana and were attempting to incite a riot against Americans. This alarming information upset the President's plans to send in his message yesterday.

Upon information of the situation the most ultra men in Congress yielded their wishes and a delay until Monday was granted the President.

Now comes news that Spain is yielding and will grant all the demands of the United States. The Queen Regent has taken matters in her own hands, and under the advice of French and Austrian ambassadors at Madrid, will give America all that she has required.

It is stated that there were more than 2000 citizens of the United States in the island of Cuba. These will be gotten off by Friday or Saturday.

On Monday the President will send in his message, unless Spain yields to the demands of our government.

Woodford's Family Leaves.

Madrid, April 6.—5.30 p. m.—The family of United States Minister Woodford will start this evening for Biarritz, France. The staff of the United States legation has left Madrid and will probably remain in Paris for the present.

ALL MUST LEAVE TODAY.

Gen. Lee Ordered to Get All Our Citizens Out of Cuba at Once.

Washington, April 6.—The removal of Americans from Cuba before Mr. McKinley's message goes in tomorrow deeply concerned the officials today.

General Lee is straining every energy to secure steamers and is warning all Americans to repair to Havana and Matanzas without delay, and be prepared to leave immediately.

General Lee telegraphed that he could not concentrate the citizens at the points under five days and that the Olivette, depended on to accommodate several hundred refugees, had become disabled.

Gen. Lee expects to remain in Havana until every American has gone. He has made arrangements to transfer the consular archives to the care of the British consul and will himself seek the same refuge if our official relations with Spain are severed. All Americans caught in Cuba will seek asylum under the British flag.

Sir Julian Pauncefote saw Assistant Secretary Day this afternoon and arrangements to that effect are said to have been perfected. Spanish subjects in this country will seek protection of the French representatives.

All consuls in Cuba have been ordered to get ready to leave and the Spanish consular representatives in this country have received similar orders from their government.

Instructions were sent Gen. Lee this afternoon that all Americans must be on board the steamers at his disposal by half past twelve tomorrow.

Gen. Lee wired today that the Americans could not get away before Sunday, and Mr. McKinley has endeavored to have Congress accept delay in consequence; but he found that Congress would not wait. As a precaution the message will not go in until 3 or 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to enable Americans to get away before the news in the message gets to Matanzas and Havana.

Gen. Lee has been authorized to use the Fern, the Bache and the Mangrove.

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When Philip began to get his armada together England had thirty ships. By the time the armada sailed this number had been materially increased, chiefly by merchant ships converted into cruisers. This fleet was manned by 17,000 good and efficient sailors, but the commanders were the bravest, boldest and most skilled mariners in the world. Lord Howard of Effingham, was the head of the navy, and under him was such noted sailors and fighters as Sir Francis Drake, Hawkins, Frobisher and some others who, as honorable and fearless buccanniers, had filled the royal coffers with good Spanish gold. In all the wild history of the sea there is no man so picturesque as Sir Francis Drake.

IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Howard waited until he was warned that the armada was in sight and would soon pass Plymouth. In July the Spaniards were seen standing up the channel. The ships were deployed in the shape of a crescent seven miles long and their number was now 130. They were in command of the Duke of Medina Sidonia. That night Howard sailed out of Plymouth Sound, and when day came the Spaniards saw the enemy in full rig. The Duke ordered the ships to close in and begin a general engagement. This was attempted, but it failed. Howard had mapped out his plan in advance. The English ships were maneuvered with such consummate skill that never could the Spanish guns tell on them. On the other hand, the Britons fed the galleons with shot. The Spanish gunners and mariners were slow. The British gunners and mariners were active. Not once did a Spanish shot strike, while the Spanish ships quivered and smashed under the English fire and their decks were red with blood.

Heart sick at this failure, the armada turned and sailed up the channel, with Drake and Howard at their heels. For six days, driven by English shot, the armada retreated. Not once did the action take on the dignity of a battle. The Spaniards did not strike a single blow. Two weeks later the Duke drew in at Calais, but Howard routed him into the open by sending ships set on fire into his precincts. Howard ordered Drake to pursue, and the fearless buccannier would have eaten up the Spanish had his ammunition held out. As it was, he had peppered 5000 of them dead. The armada was beaten. Medina Sidonia decided to return to Spain around Scotland and Ireland. As they rounded another storm struck them. They saw in this hand of their God and were overcome with great fear. But prayer availed not. Their ships became lacerated by the wind and wave. Many of them were driven onto the west coast of Ireland and they were ground to pieces and swallowed up by the sea. Their soldiers and sailors and priests who escaped the wet death of the ocean fell